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FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN
TO THE YEAR 2000

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the General Assembly the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women.

* A/45/150.

ANNEX

Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development
Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development
Fund for Women

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/125 of 14 December 1984, in which the Assembly stipulated that the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), taking into account the advice of the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women (now entitled the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)), should submit to the Assembly an annual report on the operations, management and budget of the Fund.

2. UNIFEM used the year 1989 to prepare a strategic approach to the decade leading up to the year 2000. Within its mandate and recognizing the challenges of delivering programmes that benefit women and demonstrate to larger funding agencies successful models of intervention, UNIFEM initiated an ongoing process of strategic planning. Staff have contributed to the development of a mission statement and collaboratively set strategic objectives for UNIFEM work in the areas of programme focus, management systems and financial and human resources. The objectives have been incorporated into individual and organizational workplans. Progress has been made in achieving those objectives; some specific achievements are noted in the body of the present report. A comprehensive review of implementation and updating of objectives is scheduled for a staff workshop in May 1990.

II. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

3. UNIFEM programme priorities fall within its General Assembly mandate for innovative and catalytic activities. To be strategic in the use of the Fund's resources, programming seeks those innovative activities which not only successfully meet women's needs for improved production in their contribution to development, but which also have potential for a multiplier effect through replication or incorporation by other agencies. In close co-operation with UNDP, UNIFEM programmes seek to influence mainstream development decision-making directly. Specific activities may involve the funding of data collection, expertise, training or advocacy to increase the capacity of Governments, institutions and agencies to include or address gender issues.

4. At the regional level, UNIFEM programmes are further defined by regional strategies: the Africa Investment Plan (AIP); the Participatory Action Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PAPLAC); and the Asia and Pacific Development Strategy (APDEV). Those strategies have been developed after extensive consultations with women in each of the regions. As noted below, the past year has seen an effort to sharpen regional strategies, in line with the priorities of the regions and consistent with the overall strategy of UNIFEM. Even though the programmes of western Asia (Arab States located on the Asian continent) are managed as part of the Asia/Pacific Section, the experience and needs are distinct. Therefore, in response to a request by the Consultative Committee and in consultation with Governments and women leaders, a Western Asia Strategy was developed, approved and put into operation. Moreover, where appropriate within regions, subregional approaches that focus UNIFEM resources are developing. For example, in 1989 the groundwork was laid for a subregional strategy for the Caribbean.

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5. UNIFEM continues, for the medium term, its technical support to women's access to food technologies and to credit and financing for micro-enterprises. These technical programmes, which have been piloted chiefly in Africa are, as noted below, being expanded globally. Staff are being redeployed to create a technical unit to give support globally to food technology and credit/small enterprise initiatives, as well as to strengthen the capacity of UNIFEM to monitor, evaluate and disseminate findings from activities.

6. The following paragraphs of the present section highlight examples illustrating the Fund's innovative and catalytic activities in the regions and the strategic directions charted for the 1990s. They also review the lessons of UNIFEM experience in two technical programmes and outline planned geographic extensions and new approaches.

A. Africa region

7. The Africa Investment Plan (AIP) is the framework that sets the sectoral and technical priorities for UNIFEM programming activity in Africa. AIP became operational in 1984 as a plan reflecting priorities coming from the region itself, most particularly the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990, and more recently with the recommendations of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (resolution S/13-2, annex). AIP will be reviewed in 1990 to take into consideration issues arising out of the Abuja Conference to Assess the Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and the African Alternative Framework of Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation, both of which have been prepared by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

8. Accordingly, the 12 UNIFEM projects approved during 1989, along with advocacy, workshops, monitoring and other programme activities, have all focused on the following areas: food and agriculture; energy and environment; micro-enterprise development, trade and commerce; and human resources development.

9. Within those sectors, programme activities seek to demonstrate viable methods of meeting women's needs, in order to promote replication and to encourage mainstream programmes to incorporate women.

10. UNIFEM has continued to give direct support to projects that may serve as models or will persuade others to adopt methodologies that benefit women. Such projects in 1989 include a project testing participatory approaches to increasing rural women's productivity (Malawi); two projects in Togo and Burundi that strengthen local institutions to deliver agricultural training to women; a project in Uganda to strengthen the planning and project formulation capacity of the Ministry of Women in Development; and a project in rural Egypt that aims to demonstrate the potential of accessible credit for village women. The importance of such projects often extends beyond the women directly involved. They give visibility to concepts such as credit for women, energy conservation (improved stoves) or women's agricultural roles.

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11. Using its experience since 1984, the Fund was able to work with Governments and larger agencies to formulate and launch projects and programmes with a far greater scope than could be attempted with its own resources alone. For instance, UNIFEM gave its technical assistance to UNDP to develop a four-country credit programme in Africa amounting to \$US 2.4 million and \$US 4 million from the Government of Denmark was mobilized for a women's credit scheme that will be executed by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania.

12. The Fund's experience has been applied in other programming efforts. The Government of Ghana, through the National Council of Women, invited UNIFEM to assist in formulating a women's component within the Programme of Actions to Mitigate the Social Costs of Adjustment (PAMSCAD). That assistance has resulted in the development of an integrated project that will address the alleviation of poverty through employment generation. Particular attention will be paid to enhancing opportunities for women who have been the most affected by the Economic Recovery Programme. The integrated project has attracted over \$2.4 million in co-financing by other development agencies. During the preparation of that initiative, UNIFEM saw that the main PAMSCAD project could also address the needs of women and it therefore funded a series of workshops and hired a consultant to assist the PAMSCAD programme fully to integrate women in development.

13. In the southern African subregion, UNIFEM has continued to strengthen working relations with the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC). The Fund presented a report on its work in the SADCC region and its recommendations for promoting recognition of and attention to women at the 9th and 10th meetings of the Consultative Council of Ministers held in Angola in February 1989 and in Zambia in February 1990. As part of that work, UNIFEM assisted the Zimbabwean Small Enterprise Development Corporation (SEDCO) to host a meeting of small industry support agencies in the SADCC region in October 1989. The meeting resulted in the identification of regional priority objectives for action that will promote women's economic role in the informal sector, including the establishment of a revolving fund for poor women involved in income-generating activities that fall outside the mandate of banking institutions. In addition, the SADCC secretariat has approved the Fund's proposal to hold gender-awareness workshops for all SADCC organs in 1990.

14. In order to facilitate sound project implementation and to ensure timely documentation of project experience, the Africa Section has given increased priority to monitoring, fielding 10 missions to Cameroon, Gabon, the Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Mozambique, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Emphasis has been given to monitoring in the early stages in order to ensure that inputs are in place and to brief project managers and executing agencies on managerial and reporting responsibilities.

15. UNIFEM staff attended the tripartite review held in Mali in October 1989 for project MLI/86/W01, "Dissemination of improved stoves and assistance to channels of supply in firewood in Kayes", and were therefore able to make specific recommendations to ensure that in the forthcoming project evaluation and reformulation women are involved not only as users of stoves, but also as suppliers of firewood.

16. This and other experiences indicate that, in order to ensure sound project management, it would be valuable for UNIFEM to participate in tripartite reviews of projects whenever possible. In addition to staff project monitoring and in the absence of field staff, a consultant has been monitoring UNIFEM projects in Sierra Leone. Over a three-month period, the consultant has been able to provide training in project management. This, however, is not a unique example, and the Fund is increasingly aware of the need for staff involvement to guide project execution and to guarantee the institution-building that contributes to sustainability.

17. UNIFEM has an active portfolio of 81 projects with an approximate value of \$13.5 million in the Africa region. In 1989, 12 new projects were approved for implementation with a total value of \$1,744,805.

B. Asia, Pacific and western Asia region

18. The framework for UNIFEM programming in Asia and the Pacific was set in the Asia and Pacific Development Strategy (APDEV) approved in 1988. APDEV is intended to enhance the effective participation of women in three priority sectors: agriculture, environment and industry.

19. In order to focus UNIFEM work within those very broad priorities, during 1989 the Asia/Pacific Section developed a more focused strategy called the "impact points" strategy. It identifies four points of intervention that could have significant impact on large numbers of poor women. The four impact points are: macro-policies, data and statistics, gender-sensitizing training and institution strengthening, particularly of institutions that deliver key resources and services to both women and men.

20. In addition, during 1989 a specific strategy for western Asia was prepared following consultations with women's leaders and Governments of the region. Responding to the distinctive situation and priorities of the subregion, the UNIFEM Western Asia Strategy (WAS) focuses on activities enabling women to have access to resources and skills to meet their goals for participation in economic production.

21. Projects approved in 1989 include a project in Nepal, which combines teaching women literacy while also teaching them techniques to inseminate native goat stocks artificially. It is being implemented by a non-governmental organization in collaboration with the Women in Development Section of the Ministry of Local Development, which has implemented a highly successful programme with women at the grass-roots level in Nepal. A women in inland fisheries project in Pakistan aims at developing a model for strengthening linkages between government departments and non-governmental organizations in delivering services to women. In China, work was completed in 1989 on developing credit guidelines and procedures that will make possible the launching, through the mechanism of a credit fund provided by UNIFEM, of a clothing factory and a rabbit production unit operated by women.

22. Consistent with the Fund's APDEV strategic plan for enhancing women's access to and control over resources, UNIFEM provided support to the training and employment of women in an export-oriented industry in the Philippines. The women of San Miguel

will now be able to increase the output of their household-based stuffed toys for export with the introduction of high-speed sewing machines and the establishment of a central service facility. The project has had a favourable impact on the skills and employment of 400 women and has attracted additional funding from banks, thus mainstreaming women's economic participation.

23. In Jordan, UNIFEM has been closely monitoring an experimental enterprise to raise to a commercial basis production of prepared foods by the General Federation of Jordanian Women. In Yemen a/ the Fund, in collaboration with the UNDP field office, has formulated a project proposal to bring women into commercial handicraft production.

24. In view of the large population of the region and the limited number of projects UNIFEM can fund each year, APDEV and WAS programme activities are also aimed at influencing other development resource decision makers. To be an effective catalyst, the Asia/Pacific Section has identified target institutions with potential for maximum impact on women. Specific strategies to influence them, including those already found successful in catalysing government and other institutions, are being developed. For example, in Bangladesh the inclusion of UNIFEM technical consultants on the high-level team undertaking a comprehensive review of agriculture sector policy and on an international team to assess the capability of the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC), the largest non-governmental organization in Bangladesh, to set up its own bank led to positive outcomes. In the agriculture sector policy review, the UNIFEM consultant was catalytic in making visible the important role of women in Bangladeshi agriculture and in helping to galvanize government and international donor community support for more resource allocations for women in agriculture. The participation of the UNIFEM consultant in the BRAC mission helped to ensure the inclusion of women in all activities of the future bank. In the Philippines, UNIFEM support to the National Commission on Women led to the formulation of a first-ever Philippine Development Plan for Women as a companion piece to the Government's Medium-Term Development Plan. The participatory formulation exercise, including government ministries and non-governmental organizations, has developed a broad base of commitment to the strategies and specific targets contained in the plan.

25. Following a successful effort in 1988, in consultation with 10 Governments of States of the Pacific region, to prepare a project incorporating women in mainstream national planning, UNIFEM attracted funding from donors in 1989 to support the project. The Government of Australia and UNDP are adding approximately \$475,000 and \$385,000, respectively, to the Fund's seed investment in order to permit implementation.

26. In 1989 UNIFEM collaborated with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in a workshop to draw the attention of United Nations system planners to means of involving women in the planning and implementation of emergency and reconstruction assistance for Afghanistan.

27. UNIFEM continues to develop areas of specialization in which pioneering approaches are tested, refined and documented so that the "success stories" may be replicated by other development agencies and/or may be used as models of development that can be adapted to different development scenarios and scaled up as appropriate.

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28. UNIFEM has an active portfolio of 41 projects with an approximate value of \$4.5 million in the Asian region. In 1989 11 new projects were approved for implementation with a total value of \$1,638,907.

C. Latin America and the Caribbean region

29. The UNIFEM priority to assist poor rural and urban women in developing countries around the world guides its Participatory Action Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PAPLAC) - a plan of action designed in accordance with the regional and global priorities stated in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, and with the assistance of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). PAPLAC incorporates a participatory framework in which women of the region play their part in defining the priorities and strategies for the advancement of their societies. In the past year the Latin America and Caribbean Section has further refined that approach by identifying three major areas of intervention: agriculture/food security (food production and availability of food at affordable prices); environmental issues (which are directly related to the level of critical poverty in the region, to agriculture and the use of chemical substances); and income-generation and creation of employment.

30. Within those areas, UNIFEM programme activities seek to make an impact at the grass-roots level, as well as with middle-level technicians who implement programmes and with policy makers.

31. The work of the Latin American and Caribbean region is divided into five subregions: Central America, Mexico, Panama and the Spanish-speaking Caribbean; the English-speaking Caribbean; the Andean countries; Brazil and the Southern Cone. It is planned to develop strategies and operational plans for each of the subregions to maximize use of UNIFEM financial and human resources. In 1989, development of such a strategy for the Caribbean was well advanced, while participation of UNIFEM in the regional inter-agency plan concerning women and critical poverty (see below) will lay the basis for the preparation of the strategy in the Andean and the Central America/Spanish-speaking Caribbean areas.

32. A project example that demonstrates the development of a grass-roots level project using a participatory methodology is the Tempoal Women's Socio-Economic Development Programme in Mexico. The objective here is to strengthen a process initiated four years ago, namely, the production and adoption of simple technologies using locally available material while promoting at the same time the use of technical co-operation between developing countries. The women of the village of Tempoal have been trained in non-traditional skills in Colombia and will be producing water pumps. In accordance with PAPLAC's focused strategy in generating stable employment and increased wages, the project helps women to identify economically feasible activities, strengthen their organizational capacities, gain recognition from local authorities and improve the living standards of their families and community. The women are making considerable progress and have already produced a number of pumps. The factory began production in May 1990.

33. One of the projects that directly benefits women traders also aims to assist them to enter the commercial mainstream. The Dominican Hucksters Association (DHA) is a group of 500 members of whom 90 per cent are women. The women purchase agricultural products, package them and load them on inter-island tramp vessels to be exported to other islands and abroad. Owing to the perishable nature of agricultural products and the absence of proper and suitable packaging, hucksters have been incurring a 40-50 per cent loss of their products. Through a revolving loan, regular training, market research and the strengthening of the women's organizational capacities, the Fund has been able to assist DHA to turn losses into profits and assist the women to be more efficient as well as to expand their business to extra-regional markets as far away as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

34. Another type of project aims at increasing the capacity of existing institutions to serve women. For example, in the Caribbean, UNIFEM plans to assist the Co-operative Credit Union League of Trinidad and Tobago in the reorganization and strengthening of its institutional structures in order to increase productive investments. The assistance will include research on women's participation in the credit union movement. Since the challenges the Trinidadian League faces are very similar to the ones faced by other credit union movements in the Caribbean, the initiative could have a regional character and should be channelled through the Caribbean Confederation of Credit Unions. The experience will serve as a pilot project that may be replicated. A system for exchange of information will be established with Canadian University Services Overseas and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), both of which plan to undertake activities with credit unions in the Caribbean.

35. Also at the technicians' level, UNIFEM is supporting a review of current rural extension services in the region. On the basis of the findings of case-studies to be carried out, recommendations will be made on how to adjust rural extension services and the training of rural extension workers, in order to enhance women's participation in and benefit from rural development. Actual training of technicians has been carried out in a technical assistance project in north-east Argentina, which is supported by UNIFEM and implemented by the Inter-American Institute for Co-operation in Agriculture.

36. The Fund is stressing its monitoring role in the Latin American and Caribbean region. Staff members undertook missions to projects in Argentina, Belize, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Trinidad and Tobago.

37. The Latin America and Caribbean Section also undertook an evaluation of the Integrated Rural Development project in Ecuador. The project was scheduled to terminate in December 1989, but will be extended for six months in order to implement fully the recommendations of the evaluation. The evaluation shows that several productive groups are currently functioning at an economically viable level. In the Andean activities, men were encouraged to participate within the groups and showed a supportive attitude to women's productive activities. The evaluation also revealed that the project had been overly ambitious from the beginning by including regions that were too far from each other and had totally

different cultures. The co-ordinator was consequently overburdened with monitoring tasks. In order to ensure a project output that can be used in other activities/regions, two training seminars are planned, geared at strengthening incorporation of women's issues.

38. UNIFEM has an active portfolio of 57 projects with an approximate value of \$7 million in the Latin America and Caribbean region. In 1989, 10 new projects were approved for implementation with a total value of \$1.9 million.

D. Global programmes

39. The following specialty activities are reported here under the subheading of "Global programmes" to demonstrate further how the Fund's commitment to innovative ideas is translated into activities that have the potential for replication and/or adaptation in different regions throughout the world.

1. Women and food-cycle technologies

40. This programme began as a global initiative to give women access to food-cycle technologies that would increase their output, relieve the drudgery and time of labour inputs and where possible increase their income. The food and agriculture sector is accorded top priority in UNIFEM frameworks for all regions. It is in this sector that women of the developing world make their greatest contribution to the gross national products of their countries. Making technologies available to women can achieve significant reduction in post-harvest losses and can increase food security and food production. Women's access to improved technologies as well as to appropriate extension and agricultural services is critical as a means of achieving these goals.

41. During the preparatory phase of the UNIFEM programme on women and food-cycle technologies (WAFT) it became evident, in view of the General Assembly's recommendations with regard to the critical situation of Africa, that UNIFEM activities in the area should concentrate on that continent first. Efforts were made to mobilize additional resources for the programme and in February 1987 UNIFEM received from the Government of Canada a grant of \$Can 2 million for a regional women and food-cycle technology programme to be operated in Africa in the context of the Canadian programme "Africa 2000".

42. The immediate objectives of the programme were to:

- (a) Identify, formulate, monitor and evaluate field projects;
- (b) Stimulate and assist Governments and non-governmental organizations to prepare and execute field projects;
- (c) Develop and disseminate technical information on selected food-cycle technologies;

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(d) Ensure the viability of WAFT-related projects in order to increase the impact and to avoid duplication;

(e) Contribute to the efficient execution of WAFT-related projects through pre-project training and ongoing evaluation.

Activities and lessons

43. Activities to date have concentrated on the implementation and monitoring of the progress of field projects that target poor rural women and extension workers. The participants receive special training in order to improve their capacity to identify viable food-technology projects and to implement them effectively.

44. Fourteen ongoing projects are at present providing technical assistance and improved technologies to rural women's groups, which identify these inputs as a means of reducing their work-load and earning additional income. A small-scale project in Lesotho is one example of an integrated community development project that, as it has evolved, has drawn from the technical expertise of various agencies to assist with the specific technical problems faced by the community.

45. After two years of operation, it is still very early to report on the impact of WAFT programme activities. However, during 1989, UNIFEM initiated a series of reviews to be completed during 1990 to assess the extent to which the programme is increasing women's access to food-cycle technologies and to determine the effectiveness of the approaches adopted. The review of some field project activities has already revealed that technical support and timely monitoring of project implementation provided under the WAFT programme have permitted the participants to improve on project design and to clarify the conditions under which project activities should be undertaken. In both the United Republic of Tanzania and Lesotho, it was recognized that the participatory approach used for data gathering, as well as for implementing project activities, was a positive factor that enhanced project delivery. While this method of implementation was a lengthy one that delayed the speed of project implementation, a foundation for sustainability was established.

46. With regard to the institutional framework under which projects are implemented, it was recognized that the identification of the appropriate implementing modality is still a difficult process. It was further concluded that activities and inputs for strengthening the executing agencies should not only be directed at achieving the short-term objectives of the projects, but should also be designed to build an effective institutional framework for sustaining the existing projects and for creating new ones.

47. Training in participatory action research, designed to assist the community and women's groups in identifying their specific needs, as well as in such specific areas as bookkeeping and management, food processing, operation and maintenance of machinery, is an important element that has received necessary attention in the implementation of all projects. However, in view of the low educational level of the target groups, it was suggested that the duration of training courses should be increased in order to maximize their impact. Activities geared to the review of

training programmes of ongoing projects are undertaken to refine the methodologies used. The identification of suitable institutions for short training of project beneficiaries and technical project staff is also in progress.

48. Since the selection of viable technologies requires a variety of expertise, UNIFEM must continue to increase and encourage the involvement of technical and economic experts at the initial stage of project development, particularly during the participatory research phase, to assist in the selection of machinery. However, it was recognized with satisfaction that the field projects to date have tried to identify and select locally developed and/or manufactured technologies and have established strong links with local technological research and development institutions. Improved working relationships with such institutions should lead to a better inclusion of women's concerns in the design criteria for machines and implements to be used by women.

49. Finally, it was recommended that more engineers and technologists be included on the WAFT programme team to improve the backstopping of the technological elements of field projects.

50. UNIFEM, in collaboration with intermediate development groups and the Italian Association for Women in Development, is also facilitating the development, translation and distribution of source-books on tested food-processing technologies easily accessible to institutions of developing countries. Titles in the series include:

- (a) Oil extraction cereal processing;
- (b) Fruit and vegetable processing;
- (c) Fish processing;
- (d) Root crop processing;
- (e) Cereal processing.

These documents are available in French, English and Portuguese. The response to the books has been overwhelming and reflects the importance of continuing with the preparation and printing of the remaining books in the series as funds permit. The new volumes will cover: animal husbandry and processing of animal products; storage, drying and packaging; rural transport and marketing; and women's role in developing food-cycle technologies.

51. Although distribution of the existing source-books has been mainly in Africa, agencies elsewhere have come to know about them. In particular, there is great demand from the Latin America region for a Spanish version of the books. It is therefore proposed to translate and print all nine source-books while at the same time adapting them to the special requirements of the region.

52. The source-books have already accomplished a great deal by way of increasing information on food technologies, but this information is directed at project

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directors rather than intended users of technologies. There is still a need to devise avenues by which project directors, extension workers and commercial companies can reach rural and urban women with practical information on commercially available technologies. Strategies must also be devised to link women to commercial channels. UNIFEM has already initiated discussions with the International Women's Tribune Centre and others on ways of tackling the problem. Further action is planned for 1990. During the process UNIFEM will study approaches used by the private sector that could be adapted to WAFT activities.

53. An additional contribution to food technology information will also be made possible by the production of a new UNIFEM occasional paper on methodologies for the introduction of improved fish-smoking techniques. This will follow the evaluation of five UNIFEM fish-smoking projects in West Africa to be undertaken in collaboration with the International Center for Ocean Development, Canada.

Future directions

54. During 1990, the WAFT programme will attempt to consolidate the African experience and on the basis of that experience begin investigations into women's access to technology in Asia and Latin America. These investigations will permit the formulation of a comprehensive UNIFEM global programme that will give women easier access to appropriate technology. Future directions will take into account lessons learned about the technical capacities necessary for introducing technology to women. These are: participatory action, research, credit delivery systems, small business management skills, technical expertise in agriculture, training facilities and information dissemination and production. The updated programme will be presented to the Consultative Committee on UNIFEM in August 1990 and is expected to begin operation during the course of 1991.

2. Credit support system

55. During the period under review, UNIFEM has continued its support for revolving loan funds and for guarantee-cum-risk funds; explored new financing options for credit; begun work on credit guidelines; and developed a strategic approach for future activities to incorporate women in the economic mainstream.

Activities and lessons

56. Principal activities during the year have included support to the Government of Uganda on a study to identify and evaluate constraints to women's participation in credit schemes, and the formulation of a major credit project in the United Republic of Tanzania. The Government of Denmark has committed \$4.2 million to the project, which will develop credit systems; stabilize and establish viable women's groups; mobilize savings; and provide technical assistance and training to government implementing agencies. The project will be executed and implemented by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania over a four-year period with the support of the UNDP office at Dar es Salaam. It will become operational in early 1990.

57. The findings of field monitoring of three projects with credit components in three countries highlight lessons that have important implications both for adjusting project implementation and for future project development. For example, in Lesotho, the Agricultural Development Bank has agreed to leverage the UNIFEM guarantee-cum-risk fund by two times and provide credit to target women. The bank is exploring a method of coping with the juridical status of Basotho women that legally restricts them from obtaining commercial and development bank loans. The bank is also exploring ways of providing credit to women without requiring spouse approval.

58. A similar agreement has been reached with the Agricultural and Co-operative Development Bank in Liberia. The most delicate question for negotiation was interest rates to be charged on loans. The concern of the Fund and the bank was to strike a balance between what was thought to be a feasible interest rate, affordable by the target women from the internal rate of return of their businesses, and what the bank considered to be a reasonable interest rate to sustain its overhead costs in servicing loans to the target groups. Moreover, because of a high inflation factor, there is bound to be a negative real interest rate, which in turn may affect negatively the purchasing power of the guarantee fund. In the future, this might require augmentation of the guarantee fund from donor funds.

59. The loan activity of the UNIFEM guarantee fund with the Swaziland Development and Savings Bank has slowed down and there has been a general drop in repayment rates. The overall economic climate might have contributed to this result, but micro-level reasons related to the problems of record keeping and reconciling the bank's loan records with those of the project, as well as insufficient project management experience, have also contributed to making supervision of loans lax. Unsupervised borrowers were defaulting or were only partially repaying. Some women were repaying only partially by borrowing from another loan scheme or from remittances from relatives. While the existence of such options enhances the cash flow and hence the liquidity position of the women, it raised the question of whether or not the economic activities provided by the umbrella training project and being pursued by the women were making profits for the women. Equally important is the question of whether or not the women are separating their business from their private money and the adequacy of their record-keeping methods. As a first step, it is proposed that the letter of agreement with the bank should be amended to ensure rational and regular accounts reported by the bank to the borrowers and to the project staff, and to strengthen screening of loan applications and to minimize the transaction cost of the bank in loan servicing. The proposed amendment will be negotiated with the bank after the project evaluation is carried out. The bank, moreover, acknowledging the legal and social constraints of women in getting banking services and resources, and in the absence of significant administrative reforms, is considering appointing internally, both at headquarters and at branch offices, female employees as focal points in charge of representing the interests and complaints of women clients against the biases of male bank employees. Such focal points would function as ombudspersons. This is an innovative strategy for a development bank and deserves full support.

60. Guidelines for specific credit projects and credit components of projects are being developed by the Fund with the assistance of a management consulting firm.

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The objectives of the proposed guidelines are to assist UNIFEM, UNDP and other United Nations agency staff, non-governmental organization and government officials, as well as consultants and project personnel, in tackling problems related to the establishment and management of UNIFEM-supported credit projects, for women in particular, and for low-income groups in general. These guidelines are intended to assist the Fund, as well as other end-users, in improving the design, implementation, monitoring and follow-up of UNIFEM-funded credit projects and projects with credit components.

Future directions

61. Historically, UNIFEM credit projects and credit components of umbrella projects have covered, in addition to the direct support to low-income women through community revolving loan funds, the long-term concerns of bringing women into the mainstream financial markets. This gathered momentum in 1989, however, with the elaboration of a clear policy framework that gives prominence to meeting the "strategic needs" of women. Within this policy framework, and taking into consideration the changing environment, four broad objective areas were identified or revitalized. These are discussed below.

(a) Role of women in private sector development

62. The private sector as the principal engine for economic development seems to have gained wider recognition in the priorities and programmes of many low-income countries. Since women are extensively engaged as producers and distributors of basic commodities in many developing countries, UNIFEM has taken the initiative to promote women's role in the development of viable private sector initiatives. It is anticipated that this will have a positive impact on per capita incomes, domestic markets and international trade.

63. As a follow-up to an earlier study on selected co-operation with multinational bank branches or affiliates in developing countries, discussions with selected women bankers in New York are under way; moreover, preparations for carrying out an inventory and business profile of women entrepreneurs in selected developing countries are in progress. These activities are expected to determine potential linkages between the business community and women entrepreneurs in selected areas, and to create a constituency of interest and support for UNIFEM credit activities.

(b) Access to institutional credit and policy support

64. Within the context of each credit project, negotiations with banks and financial institutions will be intensified on behalf of women's groups and organizations. Banks and financial institutions will be requested and encouraged, through appropriate incentive structures, to leverage their own financial and technical resources. The development co-operation framework for making formal credit accessible to women as well as the use of the banks' technical expertise will be continued. Policy dialogue with appropriate government and central bank officials will be intensified to gain support for women's access to mainstream resources. On the demand side, direct support projects will continue to provide assistance to strengthen and stabilize grass-roots women's organizations and also to encourage savings mobilization.

(c) Informal financial markets and women

65. Informal financial markets are generally believed to be widespread in developing countries and are important to the socio-economic needs of poor women and other low-income groups. In the midst of national economic problems in many developing countries, informal credit and savings seem to perform very well. In addition, while many formal credit programmes for low-income groups and small farmers supported by Governments and donors are facing high default rates, informal credit appears to be thriving. This phenomenon of good performance and sustainability has increasingly drawn the attention of donors and recipient Governments to the working mechanisms of informal credit and savings. As a result, UNIFEM commissioned a study in the Philippines and Cameroon to analyse the type and nature of the informal financial markets, both credit and savings, and to explore possible linkages between informal and formal financial markets. In association with the World Bank, both studies have been presented at international seminars on informal finance. Based on the studies, two occasional papers will be produced for widespread distribution.

(d) Effects of inflation on women

66. There is evidence that the purchasing power of revolving loan funds has been decreasing because of high inflation rates, often triggered by adjustment programmes when loans from credit funds have generally been extended at concessionary rates well below bank interest rates. The net result of this is decreasing value in the credit funds available from the projects. The situation could grow worse because of debts that go bad for a variety of reasons. This implies that the sustainability of the credit funds will be questionable. Under such circumstances, it is even more difficult for low-income women to operate profitably, especially if they are charged very high interest rates on their loans. Various initiatives have been taken to moderate the effects of inflation. There are project-level initiatives on the one hand, and beneficiary-level efforts on the other. These initiatives include bridge funds, dollar accounts and loan repayments in kind. It is planned that these and other mitigating mechanisms and strategies will be studied, documented and disseminated for wider use. A preliminary assessment of the effects of structural adjustment on UNIFEM-supported projects has also been carried out. Study results will be published as a discussion paper.

3. Monitoring and evaluation

67. UNIFEM has renewed its emphasis on the need to monitor closely and evaluate its experimental and catalytic interventions for the purpose of identifying the most critical variables for sustainable development programmes for women. In collaboration with UNDP, the Fund's experiences, its tested models and its approaches are being documented for replication and upscaling by Governments and other large funders.

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Mainstream assessment

68. The current assessment of the Fund's mainstream initiatives should be completed by June 1990. It will provide an overview of the organization's five years of experience in mainstreaming for women at various levels. The assessment will be based on desk-reviews of project initiatives; discussions with partner agencies; and field-level assessments of the impact of UNIFEM work in selected developing countries.

69. The Fund has already documented its initial selective involvement in UNDP mainstream programming activities such as round-table and country programme exercises and National Technical Co-operation Assessment and Programmes with the objective of developing strategies and model approaches for systematization by other funds and programmes.

Knowledge Bank

70. The Knowledge Bank baseline data system and its monitoring and evaluation methodology, which allows cross-referencing among similar projects and compares problems, solutions and results, is the Fund's institutional memory. Issues and trends relevant to programme management and policy-making can be drawn, analysed and shared with other agencies from the accumulated knowledge, and can be used for the development of more efficient and effective programmes and strategies.

71. The Knowledge Bank, developed as a prototype system for project monitoring and impact evaluation, is now in its operational phase. It will be directly accessible to UNIFEM programme management officers through the newly acquired computer network. The Monitoring and Evaluation Unit continues to provide off-line user services from its project reference data base, which contains basic data and a synopsis of all UNIFEM-supported projects since 1980. Following an initial testing period in 1990 by internal users, which is expected to provide the necessary feedback for the enhancement of the operational system, the Knowledge Bank will be evaluated in co-operation with the UNDP Division of Management Information Services. Meanwhile, a demonstration package and a publication explaining the features and potentials of the Knowledge Bank model are available and will be circulated widely.

72. The Knowledge Bank monitoring and evaluation model was presented in November 1989 at the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) inter-agency conference on evaluation methodologies specifically for women in development programmes. Among the 30 organizations surveyed by INSTRAW, UNIFEM was singled out for having developed a systematic monitoring and evaluation methodology for women in development. The survey further suggested that the applicability of the Knowledge Bank to other organizations should be studied. The model was also discussed in Norway in March 1990, at the workshop of the European Association for Development and Research Institutes Programme on the Evaluation of Development Assistance organized by the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs.

E. Inter-organizational co-operation

1. United Nations system

73. During the year under review, UNIFEM has worked closely with other agencies in system-wide efforts directed at supporting women to participate in and benefit from development initiatives. UNIFEM is now a member of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy women in development subgroup and, on an independent basis, maintains contact with women in development focal points in specialized agencies.

74. In November 1989, UNIFEM was officially invited to participate in the Environmental Action Team of UNDP, which is responsible for expanding UNDP capacity and programmes for dealing effectively with the challenge of environmental issues into the 1990s. UNIFEM participation with UNDP in developing guidelines to promote strengthening of environmental concerns will facilitate country-level and project-level collaboration. At the two November meetings convened to brainstorm on the draft guidelines, UNIFEM, supported by the UNDP Division for Women in Development, drew attention to the need to modify substantially the document to include guidelines specific to women and the environment. If accepted and acted upon, the proposed modifications will promote greater recognition at the national level of women's interactions with the environment since the guidelines will cover areas such as policy, laws and institutions, as well as economic and social development.

75. UNIFEM has continued to contribute to the work of the United Nations Steering Committee and Inter-Agency Task Force on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990. Accordingly, the Fund participated in all major meetings of that body, including the twelfth meeting of the United Nations Steering Committee, held at Geneva in July 1989, under the chairmanship of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation. The agenda for the meeting, which included discussions on the African Alternative Framework of Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation; the work of the African Commodities Expert Group; and the preparation of the International Conference on Popular Participation, enabled the Fund to suggest that two eminent African women, namely, the Minister for Agriculture of Uganda and the Minister for Economy and Planning of Cameroon, be invited to give their views on the study regarding the trends concerning African agricultural commodities that will be supervised by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

76. The participation of UNIFEM in all these meetings has helped to ensure that the women in development perspective will be taken into account when global issues are discussed and plans developed. UNIFEM was also requested to serve as the lead agency for the preparation of the progress reports on strengthening the capacities of African women farmers and the engagement of women as agents of development at all levels. These reports will provide a major contribution to the comprehensive final report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.

77. UNIFEM, in collaboration with UNICEF's Afghanistan Unit, brought together technical specialists, researchers on women in Afghanistan and agency personnel for a brainstorming workshop in New York in August 1989. Outputs of the workshop include identification of the health and education situation of rural, urban and refugee women; the productive and economic functions performed by women; the priority needs of women; and feasible strategies and programmes to meet women's needs and to enhance their contributions to national rehabilitation and development. UNIFEM is following up by fielding a specialist, released by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) for the assignment, to develop programmes for action. UNICEF is using workshop results in the preparation of its Afghanistan country programme. Results have been shared with the office of the Co-ordinator for United Nations Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes relating to Afghanistan, and with other United Nations agencies. A report entitled "Planning and Afghan Women" was published in December 1989 (UNICEF Conference Reports Series No. 2).

78. UNIFEM participated in the regional conference of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) on "Safeguarding the Future", which was held at Amman from 2 to 4 October 1989 under the joint sponsorship of UNFPA and the Noor al-Hussein Foundation. The meeting reflected the efforts of UNFPA to promote social, economic and environmental progress within the region.

79. UNIFEM was invited by UNDP to take a leading role in ensuring the integration of women in the Critical Poverty Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean. The Fund hired a senior consultant who, in collaboration with other agencies, will develop a programme strategy to be presented to the regional intergovernmental meeting scheduled for August 1990 at Guayaquil, Ecuador. UNIFEM chaired the inter-agency preparatory meeting that took place on 4 and 5 December 1989 at Santiago.

2. Non-governmental organizations

80. Non-governmental organizations have rendered reliable assistance to UNIFEM in reaching rural women at the grass roots. They represent the initiative of the people to organize towards their own development. Some programmes of the UNDP Division for Non-Governmental Organizations that strengthen non-governmental organization management and support their activities in the environmental sector provide the reinforcement that UNIFEM requires to succeed in fulfilling its mandate to give direct support to disadvantaged women. A well-managed non-governmental organization is a valuable partner in achieving development objectives. A few illustrative examples of the Fund's growing support to non-governmental organizations are described below.

81. UNIFEM participated in a joint appraisal mission in Bangladesh to assess the proposal of the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee. This interdisciplinary team representing donor agencies evaluated the Committee's capacity to establish and operate a commercially viable banking institution to supply credit to landless groups organized under its rural development programme.

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82. The Fund is supporting the National Women's Movement of Suriname, which has identified the support of income-generating and employment-promoting activities as a priority. The project aims at improving the standard of living of poor, unemployed women, contributing to the national production, diversification of production and foreign exchange savings.

83. With encouragement from UNIFEM to consider food processing as a commercial activity, the Africa Federation of Business and Professional Women has prepared a strategy promoting commercial food processing among its members. UNIFEM provides guidance and some funding to promote this process.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

A. Management

84. A number of changes were made in 1989 and certain new procedures were introduced, all of which will enhance considerably the management process in UNIFEM. In addition there were a number of key staffing changes.

1. Procedures

85. Two strategic planning workshops were held in 1989 - one involving staff and the other involving the members of the Consultative Committee. From these emerged a "mission statement" setting out the Fund's objectives and philosophy, together with a strategic plan in order to achieve those objectives. In addition, individual and unit workplans for 1990 were prepared by all staff consistent with the overall strategic plan. As a result of the two exercises, the planning process is now well integrated into UNIFEM management systems. As both the workplans and the strategic plan are dynamic instruments, the planning process is continuous. Further exercises are scheduled during 1990 and for subsequent years.

2. Personnel

86. In 1989 staffing changes and a restructuring of UNIFEM work units were implemented in order to support programme, management and outreach objectives. A Deputy Director, a Chief of Finance and Administration, and a Programme Officer for Asia and the Pacific were appointed. The restructuring will be completed and all staff in place by mid-1990. The key innovation in the exercise is the redeployment of technical staff to create a Technical Support Unit, which will strengthen programme support and enhance the Fund's capacity to identify, assess and disseminate lessons learned through improved monitoring and evaluation systems.

3. Finance and administration

87. During 1989, a new project budget management system was defined and a contract awarded for its completion and installation. The new system was installed in December 1989 and underwent initial testing, modification and enhancement in

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February/March 1990. After appropriate training for the staff, it will become fully operational in July 1990. The system will give staff direct and timely data on project budgets and provide the basis for improved project and financial management, which are priority organizational objectives.

4. Partial funding evaluation

88. At its thirty-fifth session, in 1988, the Governing Council approved the introduction of a partial funding modality for UNIFEM and asked that it be evaluated and that UNIFEM report back to the Council at its thirty-seventh session. The UNDP Division of Finance, in close consultation with UNIFEM, undertook the arrangements for the evaluation, which was carried out during the latter part of 1989 by the international accounting firm of Deloitte and Touche. Its report was received early in January 1990. The consultants recommended that partial funding should be continued in UNIFEM. They noted that UNIFEM has a sufficiently diversified donor base and an absence of reliance on a single donor for a major portion of the Fund's income stream. The underlying trend in contributions shows a consistent decrease in the share of income generated by the Fund's largest contributors. Consequently, the consultants felt that the decision to proceed with programme implementation on the basis of the partial funding was warranted. They have also prepared recommendations concerning the formula for determining the level of the reserve fund. The new formula, which has been accepted by UNDP and UNIFEM, calls essentially for a sliding percentage scale to be applied to the Fund's forward commitments for a period of three years. This more precise methodology is possible in the light of the introduction of the project budget management system mentioned above.

89. In addition, the consultants also recommended that the reserve level be adjusted on a regular basis, at least twice each year, to ensure that the level of funds is consistent with the major changes of commitments during the course of the year, and that therefore UNIFEM's fund balance at any time should amount to no more than the required reserve balance.

90. The implication of the introduction of the new formula and the recommendation regarding the fund balance will mean that an amount of approximately \$2.3 million will be released for programming purposes. So as not to create a "balloon" effect on programming it is proposed that those resources be programmed over the next two to three years, in addition to the regular level of programming resources made available during that period. With those changes, UNIFEM will move to full implementation of partial funding, which will obviously give greater flexibility to its ability to develop programmes in response to women in the developing countries.

B. Financial status

91. The Fund's total income during 1989 was approximately \$11.78 million, representing:

- (a) Voluntary contributions to general resources, \$6.6 million (appendix I);

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(b) Cost sharing and sub-trust funds, \$3.4 million (appendix II);

(c) Individuals, non-governmental organizations and national committees, \$0.5 million (appendix III);

(d) Other income, \$1.28 million (appendix IV).

92. This represents an overall increase of 35 per cent over the total income of 1988. The increase is due in large part to a substantial increase in sub-trust funds (for earmarked projects) primarily because of one project in the United Republic of Tanzania that is being funded by the Government of Denmark.

93. For 1990, the total voluntary contribution expected is \$7.06 million, which represents an increase of 14 per cent over the level of voluntary contributions received in 1989 (appendix IV). This does not include earmarked contributions under sub-trust fund arrangements.

94. Appendix IV shows the estimated resources for 1990 and 1991, as well as the actual figures for 1987 and 1988, and the projected 1989 figures.

95. At its thirty-sixth session, by decision 89/59 of 30 June 1989, the Governing Council authorized the Administrator to submit, on an exceptional basis, substantive proposals in respect of UNIFEM's 1990-1991 biennial budget to the Council at its thirty-seventh session (1990). In doing so, the Council took into account the fact that the new Director had taken office only at the beginning of February 1989 and agreed with the Administrator that it would be appropriate if she were given an opportunity to review the Fund's operations and to consult with its various constituencies before making any budget proposals. Those proposals have now been incorporated in the report of the Administrator on revised budget estimates for the biennium 1990-1991 (DP/1990/65).

IV. CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN

96. The twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women were convened from 13 to 19 April and 28 August to 1 September 1989, respectively.

97. The Consultative Committee took note of the quality and analysis of the documentation it received, particularly at the twenty-sixth session. While it encouraged the Fund's assistance to national machineries and its co-operation with regional banks, it also advised UNIFEM to broaden its activities, keeping in mind its financial position and management limitations.

98. The Consultative Committee recommended that an assessment of the technical and organizational capacity of implementing agencies be made in order for UNIFEM to ensure the successful implementation of its projects. It reiterated its support for the development of projects incorporating donor co-financing arrangements. The Committee expressed its appreciation for the substantial increase in pledges and

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for new pledges as well as for earmarked contributions from Governments and non-governmental sources; it also endorsed the new Director's fund-raising strategy.

99. Taking into account the mandate of the Consultative Committee as a policy advisory body and its decision to devote one full session a year to policy discussions, a strategic planning workshop was organized to coincide with its twenty-sixth session to discuss broader policy issues as well as the Fund's mission and strategic objectives for the 1990s.

Notes

a/ On 22 May 1990 Democratic Yemen and Yemen merged to form a single State. Since that date they have been represented as one Member with the name "Yemen".

APPENDIX I

United Nations Development Fund for Women: voluntary contributions received during 1989 a/

(In United States dollars)

Country	Balance as at 31 December 1988	Additions and adjustments to pledges, 1989	Collected during 1989	Balance as at 31 December 1989	Pledges for 1990
Africa					
Algeria	5 000	-	5 000	-	-
Angola	500	-	-	500	-
Botswana	2 632	(55)	-	2 577	-
Burkina Faso	500	-	-	500	-
Cameroon	6 826	(290)	-	6 536	-
Central African Republic	138	(6)	-	132	-
Congo	14 652	(580)	-	14 072	-
Egypt	4 000	-	2 000	2 000	2 000
Ghana	5 000	-	5 000	-	-
Guinea	2 000	-	-	2 000	-
Lesotho	1 932	(99)	-	1 833	1 000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	50 000	-	-	50 000	-
Mauritius	-	-	190	(190)	190
Niger	1 000	-	-	1 000	1 000
Senegal	16 613	-	-	16 613	-
Seychelles	272	-	-	272	-
Togo	683	(23)	-	-	654
Uganda	745	-	660	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2 442	-	745	-	-
Zaire	2 000	-	-	2 442	-
Zambia	-	-	1 500	500	1 000
Zimbabwe	-	327	327	-	-
	<u>4 603</u>	<u>(118)</u>	<u>4 485</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Subtotal	121 538	(844)	19 907	100 787	5 844

Country	Balance as at 31 December 1988	Additions and adjustments to pledges, 1989	Collected during 1989	Balance as at 31 December 1989	Pledges for 1990
<u>Asia</u>					
China	30 000	-	30 000	-	30 000
India	20 000	-	20 000	-	20 000
Indonesia	5 000	-	5 000	-	5 000
Japan	-	350 000	350 000	-	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	4 500	-	4 500	-	1 500
Malaysia	2 000	-	-	2 000	-
Maldives	1 200	-	1 200	-	1 200
Pakistan	13 722	(1 266)	12 456	-	5 952
Philippines	16 039	-	1 000	15 039	1 000
Republic of Korea	2 000	-	2 000	-	2 000
Subtotal	94 461	- 348 734	426 156	17 039	66 652
<u>Western Asia</u>					
Democratic Yemen b/	7 254	(5 023)	2 231	-	2 231
Iraq	3 000	-	-	3 000	-
Syrian Arab Republic	500	-	-	500	-
Subtotal	10 754	(5 023)	2 231	3 500	2 231
<u>Latin America and the Caribbean</u>					
Barbados	1 000	-	1 000	-	-
Colombia	2 000	-	2 083	(83)	2 000
Dominican Republic	790	-	-	790	-
Ecuador	2 000	-	-	2 000	-
Guatemala	1 000	-	-	1 000	1 000
Guyana	1 346	(459)	688	199	-
Honduras	1 000	-	1 000	-	-
Jamaica	733	(118)	-	615	-
Mexico	-	397	397	-	-
Panama	500	-	-	500	-
Paraguay	1 200	-	-	1 200	1 300
Trinidad and Tobago	569	-	-	569	-
Subtotal	12 138	(180)	5 168	6 790	4 300

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Country	Balance as at 31 December 1988	Additions and adjustments to pledges, 1989	Collected during 1989	Balance as at 31 December 1989	Pledges for 1990
<u>Eastern Europe</u>					
Yugoslavia	21 500	-	-	21 500	-
Subtotal	21 500	-	-	21 500	-
<u>Western Europe and others</u>					
Australia	239 130	(4 500)	234 630	-	228 346
Austria	21 000	-	21 000	-	20 714
Belgium	193 905	(9 316)	77 922	106 667	106 667
Canada	-	916 667	916 667	-	-
Denmark	-	150 000	150 000	-	150 000
Finland	756 098	(28 398)	727 700	-	1 176 470
France	51 195	(3 500)	47 695	-	49 100
Germany, Federal Republic of	581 395	(46 693)	534 702	-	614 525
Greece	3 500	-	3 500	-	3 500
Ireland	-	10 003	10 003	-	10 924
Italy	20 000	-	-	20 000	232 558
Netherlands	769 231	(61 684)	707 547	-	742 574
New Zealand	-	29 490	29 490	-	-
Norway	1 230 769	(33 164)	1 197 605	-	-
Spain	53 097	(2 589)	50 508	-	52 174
Sweden	-	546 022	546 022	-	546 875
Turkey	6 155	(80)	6 075	-	5 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	184 162	(20 457)	163 705	-	156 250
United States of America	824 000	(493)	718 507	105 000	800 000
Subtotal	4 933 637	1 441 308	6 143 278	231 667	4 895 677
Grand total	5 194 028	1 783 995	6 596 740	381 283	4 974 704

a/ Provisional.

b/ See footnote a/ of the report.

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APPENDIX II

United Nations Development Fund for Women: contributions earmarked for projects as at 31 December 1989 a/

(In United States dollars)

Donor	Fund type	1985-1987	1988	1989	1990 pledged	1991 pledged	1992 pledged	Total
<u>Australia</u>								
GRN/83/W03	- Women's resource centre	-	3 712	-	-	-	-	3 712
RLA/86/W02	- Women in Caribbean agriculture	-	1 856	-	-	-	-	1 856
RAS/87/W04	- Master plan for Asia and the Pacific (formulation mission)	-	16 566	-	-	-	-	16 566
RAS/89/W01	- Incorporation of women in mainstream development planning (\$A 600,000)	-	-	483 871	-	-	-	483 871
RAS/88/W01	- Increasing women's access to vocational training in the Pacific	-	-	15 038	-	-	-	15 038
	Subtotal		22 134	498 909				521 043
<u>Canada</u>								
RAF/86/W04	- Women and food-cycle technologies	934 837	619 835	114 985	-	-	-	1 669 657
RAF/89/W02	- Support for women entrepreneurs (SADCC)	-	-	26 615	-	-	-	26 615
	Subtotal	934 837	619 835	141 600				1 696 272
<u>Denmark</u>								
URT/89/W01	- Credit scheme for Productive Activities of Women in the United Republic of Tanzania	-	-	2 540 190	677 435	541 156	382 735	4 141 516

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Donor	Fund type	1985-1987	1988	1989	1990 pledged	1991 pledged	1992 pledged	Total
<u>Finnish National Association for UNIFEM</u>								
URT/87/W01	Women's appropriate food technology	-	250 932	-	-	-	-	250 932
<u>Italy</u>								
RAF/86/W03	Translation and publication of women and food cycle technologies							
	source-books				109 373	-	-	210 000
GAM/84/W04	Sorghum and millet decortication and milling	-	126 147	104 853	-	-	-	231 000
	Subtotal	100 627	126 147	104 853	109 373			441 000
<u>Japan</u>								
GLO/86/W05	Sub-trust fund							
and W08	Activities of the Branch for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs	335 000	-	-	-	-	-	335 000
<u>Netherlands</u>								
MLI/83/W01	Installation des moulins à grains des foyers améliorés dans les régions de Mopti et de Koulikoro, Mali	40 122	-	-	-	-	-	40 122
MLI/83/W02	Assistance à la coopérative artisanale des portières de Kalabougou, Mali	22 968	-	-	-	-	-	22 968
GBS/85/W02	Improved artisanal fishing, Bijagos Islands, Guinea-Bissau	38 596	-	47 773	-	-	-	86 369
RAF/84/W06	Africa Investment Plan round-table conferences	50 000	-	-	-	-	-	50 000
GLO/85/W02	Women and food-cycle technologies	42 000	-	-	-	-	-	42 000

Donor	Fund type	1985-1987	1988	1989	1990 pledged	1991 pledged	1992 pledged	Total
M02/82/W01 - Women's Training Projects		6 061	-	-	-	-	-	6 061
COL/88/W01 - Video Tape Programmes on Women		-	-	72 865	-	-	-	72 865
Subtotal		199 747		120 638				320 385
<u>Norway</u>								
RAF/88/W02 - Trade development and promotion strategy for women entrepreneurs		-	98 852	-	8 840	-	-	107 692
RAF/88/W07 - Sup, ort to UNIFEM's SADC region		-	67 675	-	7 710	-	-	75 385
URT/88/W01 - Conference on women and food technologies in the SADC region		-	25 093	-	7 215	-	-	32 308
Subtotal			191 620		23 765			215 385
<u>United Nations</u>								
SUD/86/W02 - Community-based integrated rural development in Kassala Province, Sudan		50 000	-	-	-	-	-	50 000
World Bank								
RAF/84/W06 - Africa Investment Plan		2 000	-	-	-	-	-	2 000
Grand total		1 622 211	1 210 668	3 406 190	810 573	541 156	382 735	7 973 533

a/ Provisional.

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APPENDIX III

United Nations Development Fund for Women: non-governmental and other donations as at 31 December 1989

(In United States dollars)

Donor	Total	1981- 1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<u>Public contributions, 1975-1980</u>	579 772	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>National committees</u>							
Belgium Committee for UNIFEM	11 490	-	11 290	200	-	-	-
Danish National Association for UNIFEM	26 366	5 062	3 500	9 500	2 000	5 000	1 304
Finnish National Association for UNIFEM	709 875	105 073	66 031	52 611	103 504 a/	147 438 a/	235 218 a/
Swedish National Committee for UNIFEM	142	-	-	-	142	-	-
United Kingdom Committee for UNIFEM	6 418	-	-	2 000	-	-	4 418
United States Committee on UNIFEM	55 000	15 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	20 000
	809 291	125 135	85 821	69 311	110 646	157 438	280 940
<u>Women's organizations</u>							
Netherlands Council of Women	26 000	-	-	26 000	-	-	-
Soroptimist International Associations	32 602	812	25	31 500	175	75	15
Zonta International	648 980	10 150	871	10 500	175 000	200 000	252 452
	707 582	10 962	896	68 000	175 175	200 075	252 474
<u>Others</u>							
Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, Inc.	51 265	18 765	-	3 000	2 500	2 000	25 000
Japanese Association of House of Representatives	5 000	-	5 000	-	-	-	-
One Day Salary for Survival	16 000	-	-	16 000	-	-	-

Donor	Total	1981- 1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
United Nations Association of Finland	87 506	58 310	13 049	16 147	-	-	-
United Nations Association of Japan	350	-	-	-	-	-	350
United Nations of Norway	2 649	1 467	760	422	-	-	-
United Nations Association, United Kingdom (Women's Advisory Council)	4 378	3 755	623	-	-	-	-
United Nations Association of the United States of America	3 613	-	-	-	-	2 525	1 088
UNICEF Decade for Women Coin Programme	45 701	-	13 461	12 545	14 915	4 194	586 b/
William Pruitt Memorial Fund	5 465	-	-	-	5 465	-	-
Other organizations	54 928	38 203	2 390	1 704	3 030	3 625	5 976
Individuals	16 333	9 864	451	2 981	2 157	545	335
	293 188	130 364	35 734	52 799	28 067	12 889	33 335
Grand total	2 389 833	266 461	122 451	190 110	313 888	370 402	546 749

a/ Included in the donations for 1987-1989 is an amount of \$250,932, recorded as cost-sharing against project URT/87/M01.

b/ Royalties.

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APPENDIX IV

United Nations Development Fund for Women: resource planning table, 1987-1991
(In millions of United States dollars)

	Actual		Estimate	
	1987	1988	1989	1990
I. Balance from previous year				
Resources from previous year	12.25	12.19	12.79	12.23
Deduct: operational reserve	0.00	0.00	6.70	5.94
Total financial resources (A)	12.25	12.19	6.09	6.29
II. Resources made available during the year				
Voluntary contributions received	4.77	6.01	6.60	7.06
Cost-sharing	0.05	0.21	0.40	0.30
Donations	0.23	0.18	0.55	0.40
Interest and other income	1.19	1.25	1.28	0.98
Decrease in operational reserve	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.76
Total made available during the year (B)	6.24	7.65	8.83	9.40
III. Utilization of resources during the year				
Project expenditure	4.96	5.05	5.85	5.96
Reimbursement of programme support costs	0.18	0.27	0.45	0.49
Technical support services	0.00	0.35	0.38	0.41
Administrative services costs	1.19	1.39	1.79	1.90
Total programme expenditure	6.33	7.06	8.47	8.76
Increase in operational reserve	0.00	6.70	0.82	0.19
Prior years' adjustments	-0.03	-0.01	0.10	0.02
Total use of resources (C)	6.30	13.75	9.39	8.97
IV. Total Fund balance at year-end (A+B-C)	12.19	6.09	5.53	6.72

	Actual		Estimate	
	1987	1988	1989	1990
V. Movement in operational reserve				
Reserve from previous year	0.00	0.00	6.70	5.94
Change in reserve during the year	0.00	6.70	-0.76	0.19
Reserve level at year end	0.00	6.70	5.94	6.14
VI. Outstanding recommended project approvals plus unspent allocations from previous years	12.25	12.19	12.79	13.21
Add: approved projects during the year	5.05	5.91	6.82	6.90
Deduct: project expenditure during the year	5.11	5.31	6.40	6.47
Balance of recommended project approvals plus unspent allocations	12.19	12.79	13.21	13.64
VII. Sub-trust funds				
Opening balance at beginning of the year	0.23	0.86	1.25	3.88
Add: resources made available during the year	0.63	0.91	3.13	0.70
Deduct: utilization of resources during the year	0.00	0.52	0.50	0.60
Closing balance at year end	0.86	1.25	3.88	3.98
				4.08



General Assembly

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Item 12 of the preliminary list*

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

Report of the Secretary-General

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 43/152 of 8 December 1988, entitled "Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights", the General Assembly, reaffirming that regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights may make a major contribution to the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that the exchange of information and experience in this field among the regions, within the United Nations system, may be improved, noted with interest that various contacts between regional bodies and commissions and the United Nations had continued to be pursued and strengthened through advisory services and technical assistance activities, particularly those relating to the organization of regional and subregional training courses in the field of human rights, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to consider the possibility of encouraging those developments. The Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to pay special attention to the most appropriate ways of assisting, at their request, countries of the different regions under the programme of advisory services and to make, where necessary, the relevant recommendations. Finally, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-fifth session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of that resolution. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request.

* A/45/50.

II. ENCOURAGEMENT OF CONTACTS BETWEEN REGIONAL BODIES AND COMMISSIONS AND THE UNITED NATIONS

2. The United Nations, through its Centre for Human Rights, has pursued and strengthened its contacts and co-operation in the field of human rights with regional bodies and commissions. This co-operation has developed through the exchange of information on matters of mutual interest and through activities carried out under the United Nations programme of advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights.

3. Members of regional bodies and commissions such as the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Inter-American Commission and Court on Human Rights of the Organization of American States (OAS), the European Commission of Human Rights and the Council of Europe took part in training courses and workshops organized by the Centre for Human Rights in various parts of the world. Contacts were also pursued with the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

4. In connection with academic and research institutes, in the field of human rights, it should be noted that the Centre provides the International Institute for Human Rights, based in Strasbourg, France, with staff members for lectures in English, French, Spanish and Arabic for the Institute's annual human rights courses. The Centre also provides staff members to the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, based in San Jose, for lectures. In addition, United Nations human rights fellows spend a period of time every year at the International Institute (Strasbourg) and at the Inter-American Institute (San Jose) to improve their knowledge of the European and American systems. Furthermore, the Centre has provided technical assistance to the Arab Institute of Human Rights, Tunis, through the provision of documents, books and equipment for the Institute's reference library.

A. Africa

5. The Centre for Human Rights continued its co-operation, begun in 1988, with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights of OAU in order to assist it in achieving its main objectives. The Centre had assisted the African Commission by helping five of its members to become acquainted with the monitoring mechanisms and procedures of United Nations human rights organs and treaty-established bodies at the Palais des Nations at Geneva. In 1989, the Centre assisted the African Commission, in co-operation with the Government of the Gambia, in organizing a training course, which was held in Banjul from 24 April to 2 May 1989. Seven members of the African Commission and 22 participants from 15 African countries took part. In particular, the training course focused on international human rights instruments, international human rights mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights, the experience of the various countries of the region in the implementation of human rights, the role of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, the role of the African Commission and the scope and nature of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, and the examination of those activities in a co-ordinated context as they relate to the region of Africa.

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6. In 1989, the Centre for Human Rights began the execution of a co-operation project with the Government of the Gambia aiming at strengthening the legal institutions of the country and assisting it in the establishment of the regional African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies at Banjul. The following activities were undertaken: (a) a study was carried out in the course of the year by a consultant in the Gambia to assess the feasibility of setting up the African Centre; (b) during 1989, the services of a consultant were provided to the Gambian authorities to assist them with the revision of their laws; (c) a fellowship was granted to the Director of the African Centre, which permitted him to receive training and to become acquainted with the work of an institution working at the regional European level on the promotion of human rights; and (d) books and documentation on human rights were made available to allow the newly established Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies to provide the necessary services and to assist it in its training activities.

B. Asia and the Pacific

7. The Centre for Human Rights continued its co-operation with the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), with a view to implementing in the best possible way Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/50. Within this context, the Centre provided the ESCAP library with an initial stock of copies of all of its human rights information and reference materials issued so far, including United Nations Action in the Field of Human Rights, Status of International Instruments, ABC-Teaching of Human Rights, Practical activities for primary and secondary schools, Human Rights Newsletter, the Fact Sheet series and ad hoc publications, including the Application of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights under the Optional Protocol by the Human Rights Committee.

8. The Centre for Human Rights, in co-operation with the Government of the Philippines, organized the Asian-Pacific Workshop for Administrators of Justice on international human rights issues, which was held at Manila from 7 to 11 May 1990. The Workshop brought together a high-level group of senior government officials and experts in the field of human rights from various parts of the world and representatives of Government from the Asian-Pacific region and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in order to discuss various human rights issues.

9. The Workshop, which was opened by the President of the Philippines, Mrs. Corazón Aquino, was addressed by high-level international experts from all over the world. It considered, inter alia, regional and national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and was addressed by representatives of the Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights of OAU, the Inter-American Court and the European Council.

10. Representatives of the following countries participated in the Workshop: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, China, Cyprus, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.

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C. Europe

11. The Centre for Human Rights is considering the organization of a national training course in 1990 in collaboration with the Council of Europe and the Yugoslav Institute on Human Rights.

12. An Eastern European training course on the administration of justice and human rights was held in Moscow from 21 to 25 November 1988 in co-operation with the United Nations Association of the USSR and with the support of the Soviet Government. Topics discussed included protection of human rights in crime investigation and the prosecution stage, international covenants on human rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (General Assembly resolution 39/46, annex) and other United Nations instruments on the protection of persons subject to detention or imprisonment, protection of human rights in trials in court and appeals and protection of human rights in institutional and non-institutional treatment of offenders. The meeting was attended by representatives of 10 countries.

13. From 27 November to 1 December 1989, a national training course on international norms and standards in the field of human rights was held in Moscow in co-operation with the United Nations Association of the USSR and with the support of the Soviet Government. Topics discussed included the international system for the protection and promotion of human rights, international human rights standards and their application in national legislation: issues and tasks, international monitoring of compliance with obligations of States for the implementation of human rights instruments, international law and mechanism of protection of the rights of persons on the national level, international standards in the field of civil and political rights, international protection of refugee rights and protection of human rights in non-international conflict. The meeting was attended by representatives of Governments, law enforcement officials, members of Soviet faculties of law, diplomatic academies, various institutes, university students and local non-governmental organizations.

D. Latin America

14. A training course for officials from Central American countries on the administration of justice and human rights was held at San Remo, Italy, from 12 to 16 December 1988 in co-operation with the International Institute of Humanitarian Law of San Remo and with the support of the Italian Government. Officials from six Central American countries took part in the course. Lectures were given on the international system for the promotion and protection of human rights, mechanisms for the implementation of the examination of communications, and the basic requirements for the administration of justice, including the role of the police in the protection of human rights. Also, the International Institute of Humanitarian Law received two Colombian fellows from 4 to 15 June 1989 under the Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights.

15. Another training course for Colombian judges on human rights and penal procedures was held in Castelgandolfo, Rome, from 11 to 22 September 1989. The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) worked

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as the executing agency in close co-operation with the Centre for Human Rights in the organization of the course, which was held under the auspices and with the financial support of the Italian Government through a contribution to the Voluntary Fund. It was designed for some 35 judges selected to become a core of experts for the training of other judges in Colombia. Issues dealt with included modern techniques of investigation and research and the necessary tools to analyse facts and evidence, terrorism and drug-related offences, penal procedures in comparative perspective, and mechanisms for the protection of human rights within the United Nations system.

16. The collaboration between the Centre for Human Rights and the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights continued to develop in 1989, in particular regarding the teaching of human rights in Latin American countries, a subject which was dealt with during the seminar on human rights for Andean countries organized by the Centre. The Andean Workshop on Human Rights, organized by the Centre under the auspices of the Government of Ecuador, took place at Quito from 8 to 12 May 1989. Participants in the Workshop included personnel from the ministries of external relations, education and justice, and from the judiciary of six countries. Forty-one nationals of Ecuador also took part in the Workshop. Issues dealt with included international instruments of the United Nations and Inter-American systems, monitoring mechanisms and procedures, the incorporation of international norms into domestic legislation, states of emergency and obligations of States, the independence of the judiciary, the role of the police in protecting human rights and the teaching of human rights. In addition, the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights received the support of the Centre for Human Rights for the seminar held at Brasilia to discuss the possibility of structuring a training programme in human rights for officials of Latin American ministries of external relations, which would assist them in overcoming difficulties in relation to the international implementation of human rights conventions.

17. A Latin American regional training course on the implementation of human rights instruments and the administration of justice was organized by the Centre for Human Rights in co-operation with the Government of Argentina and was held at Buenos Aires from 9 to 13 October 1989. Participants from 11 countries took part in the training course. Issues dealt with included study of cases of violations of human rights taken up by regional bodies, human rights in the European systems, and how best to fulfil treaty obligations at the national and international levels.

III. ACTION BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

18. In its resolution 43/152, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to pay special attention to the most appropriate ways of assisting, at their request, countries of the different regions under the programme of advisory services and to make, where necessary, the relevant recommendations.

19. In response to that request, the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-sixth session, held from 29 January to 9 March 1990, his report on advisory services in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/1990/43 and Corr.1). In his report, the Secretary-General, inter alia, informed the Commission

of the way in which the programme of advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights had been applied.

20. The Secretary-General also described the activities financed from the regular budget and from the Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights, which included assistance to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights of OAU and to the Governments of Colombia, the Gambia and Guatemala for training courses, workshops, seminars, fellowships and consultative missions of experts.

21. Following the information contained in that report, the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1990/58 of 7 March 1990, entitled "Advisory services in the field of human rights", reaffirmed that the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights should continue to provide practical assistance in the implementation of international conventions on human rights to those States which indicated a need for such assistance, recommended to the Secretary-General that the provision of expert assistance and activities to assist Governments in the development of the necessary infrastructures to meet international human rights standards should continue to increase, requested the Secretary-General to enable the Centre for Human Rights to intensify co-ordination within the United Nations system of the activities for the provision of advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights in all their aspects, and encouraged Governments in need of technical assistance in the field of human rights to avail themselves of the advisory services of experts in the field of human rights, for example, for drafting basic legal texts in conformity with international conventions on human rights.

22. In response to the request made by the Commission in its resolution 1989/50, the Secretary-General submitted to it at its forty-sixth session a report on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian-Pacific region (E/CN.4/1990/18 and Add.1). In that report, the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, informed the Commission of the assistance that the Centre had provided to the ESCAP library, as well as of information received from countries of the Asian-Pacific region and United Nations development agencies in the Asian-Pacific region.

23. Following the information contained in that report, the Commission, in its resolution 1990/71 of 7 March 1990, entitled "Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian-Pacific region", requested the Secretary-General to ensure a continuing flow of human rights materials to the ESCAP library for appropriate dissemination in the region encouraged United Nations development agencies in the region to co-ordinate with ESCAP their efforts to promote the human rights dimension in their activities, and requested the Secretary-General to consult the countries of the region on the widest possible basis in the implementation of the present resolution. Finally, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to submit a further report to it at its forty-seventh session, incorporating information on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

24. It should also be recalled that in the same resolution the Commission took note that an Asian-Pacific regional workshop on human rights issues, including

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regional and national institutions and arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights, would be held in Manila in early 1990, within the framework of the advisory services and technical assistance programme and the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights. That workshop was held at Manila from 7 to 11 May 1990 (see paras. 8-10 above).



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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the preliminary list**
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 17 July 1990 from the Permanent Representative
of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of the Lebanese Government's programme for the implementation of the Charter of National Reconciliation, adopted earlier at Taif, which was published by the Council of Ministers on 11 July 1990.

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Reissued for technical reasons.

** A/45/50.

ANNEX

Programme of the Lebanese Government for the implementation
of the Charter of National Reconciliation

In view of developments in Lebanon and with the intention of ending the bloodshed, putting an end to the violence and facilitating the peace process, as well as in order to meet the aspirations of all Lebanese citizens, regardless of their religious or political affiliation, the Lebanese Government has adopted a programme for the implementation of the Charter of National Reconciliation, on the basis of the principles laid down in that Charter, with a view to finding a solution to the crisis, ensuring general reconciliation and promoting security and peace.

Legitimacy dictates that the prerequisites to be taken as a basis by all Lebanese parties in order to join in the process of reconciliation, security and peace and to participate in the current Government should be as follows:

(a) Explicit approval of all points set out in the Charter of National Reconciliation, and a commitment not to obstruct implementation of the Charter in any way and to respect any laws promulgated by the National Assembly and any decisions adopted by the Council of Ministers concerning the Charter, as well as any interpretation by the Council of the Charter - the Charter of National Reconciliation being regarded as the appropriate instrument for putting an end to the unrest and fighting, liberating Lebanese territory and reconstructing a strong, just and democratic State that exercises full sovereignty over the whole of Lebanon and both protects and supports national independence;

(b) Recognition of the legitimacy of constitutional bodies and acceptance of their authority;

(c) Turning to advantage both the propitious international situation and the Arab role in support of the peace process, and consideration of Lebanese-Syrian ties, the overall framework of which was defined by the Charter of National Reconciliation, as a corner-stone for the propagation of peace and the consolidation of reconciliation in Lebanon, necessitating the establishment of fraternal relations between all the Lebanese parties and Syria;

(d) Recognition of the settlement of national differences among all Lebanese parties as a fundamental prerequisite and important pillar of the national reconciliation process: in order for such differences to be settled, no group may claim that it alone represents a religious denomination or a particular geographical area and no group may call for the exclusion of any other group that approves the above-mentioned prerequisites.

With a view to implementing the Charter of National Reconciliation and putting an end to the state of disruption resulting from the situation in East Beirut and some other regions, the Lebanese Government:

1. Requests the Lebanese National Assembly to convene in a special session in order to adopt the proposed constitutional reforms submitted to it by the Government in accordance with the Charter of National Reconciliation;

2. Appeals to former army commander General Michel Aoun to accept the above-mentioned prerequisites and to support the peace process, reconciliation and the rule of law, and urges all officers and military personnel, wherever they may be, to accept forthwith the authority of army commander General Emile Lahoud, so as to fulfil their national duty by extending the authority of the Lebanese State. Any officer, non-commissioned officer or conscript who does not respond to this appeal by the date to be set by army commander General Emile Lahoud shall be dismissed from the armed forces and stripped of his rights;

3. Calls on the warring parties in Iqlim al-Tuffah to put an end to their fighting forthwith and to withdraw from that sector and return it to the legitimate authorities;

4. Considers that the recent statement of position by the Lebanese Forces is a step that must be complemented by practical action on their part in such a way as to facilitate the extension of the authority of the State and the law to regions currently controlled by the Lebanese Forces, and calls for adoption of the following procedure:

(a) The Lebanese Forces shall unequivocally declare that they respect the above-mentioned prerequisites;

(b) The Lebanese Forces shall withdraw from Beirut so that army units, under the leadership of General Emile Lahoud, and the internal security forces may take control of the Achrafieh district and its environs, of the Port of Beirut and of the Dock No. 5, following which the administrative region of East and West Beirut shall be declared clear of all militias in preparation for the establishment of Greater Beirut;

(c) The Lebanese Forces shall hand over control of all the army barracks located at Beirut, Kesrouane and Jbail and return all war matériel (weapons, ammunition and equipment) to the legitimate army led by Emile Lahoud;

5. Emphasis is placed on the responsibility of the State to protect regions returned to its control, since the State alone is responsible for the security of the regions and of the population of those regions, and any attack on such regions shall be considered an attack on the State as a whole. The State reaffirms that it is fully and unreservedly entitled to assume such responsibility and to fulfil the obligations deriving therefrom, without being bound by any restriction or condition. Such responsibility shall extend to all regions where the military forces or militias that accept the above-mentioned procedure are assembled, including Kesrouane and Jbail;

6. The same treatment and criteria shall be extended to all militias, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of National Reconciliation;

7. As an extension of the spirit of the Charter of National Reconciliation, the Lebanese State shall, with the co-operation of the Tripartite High Arab Committee and the Syrian Government, work towards the settlement of national differences among all Lebanese parties;

8. The Lebanese Government reaffirms that it will continue to fulfil its responsibilities towards the south, in particular by liberating the occupied part of the country and implementing Security Council resolution 425 (1978), and calls upon the international community to support it in such efforts.



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Forty-fifth session
Item 82 of the preliminary list*

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Letter dated 16 July 1990 from the Permanent Representative of
Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request that the attached announcement by the Government of Japan, regarding drift-net fishing in the South Pacific (see General Assembly resolution 44/225 of 22 December 1989) be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 82 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Katsumi SEZAKI
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Acting Permanent Representative
of Japan to the United Nations

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Announcement of the Government of Japan regarding drift-net fishing

1. Japan has decided to suspend drift-net fishing in the South Pacific from this coming 1990/91 fishing season, one year in advance of the date of cessation of the drift-net fishing in the South Pacific stipulated in United Nations General Assembly resolution 44/225, that is, no later than 1 July 1991.

The above-mentioned measure will be continued until such time as appropriate conservation and management arrangements for South Pacific albacore tuna resources as referred to in the said resolution are entered into, and appropriate regulatory measures for the drift-net fishing are established under such arrangements by the parties concerned.

2. Japan has made this decision taking into account, in particular, grave concerns that the South Pacific island countries still have with drift-net fishing in the region, as these countries, whose economic base depends, to a large extent, on marine resources, have strong intentions to develop the albacore fishery for their own economic development in the future, through this decision. Japan wishes further to promote good relations with the South Pacific island countries.



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Forty-fifth session
Item 111 of the preliminary list*

INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

Letter dated 26 June 1990 from the Permanent Representative of
Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my letter No. 173, dated 26 June 1990, whereby I transmitted an unofficial translation of a message addressed to you by Mr. Fernando Collor, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, on the occasion of the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and the text of the above-mentioned message by President Fernando Collor circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 111 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Paulo NOGUEIRA-BATISTA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Brazil
to the United Nations

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Message from the President of the Federal Republic of Brazil
addressed to the Secretary-General on the occasion of the
International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

As we celebrate today the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, it is a fitting occasion for the Brazilian Government to reaffirm its unswerving determination to combat the scourge of narcotic drugs, on the basis of the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. The 1988 United Nations Convention against Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, as well as the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action adopted earlier this year by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, define the objective whereby we should steer our actions.

Brazil has displayed the will to co-operate with the international community by means of actions aimed at combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking, whether on the basis of bilateral agreements or within the framework of multilateral organizations. In the internal sphere, my Government is committed to developing educational programmes for curbing drug abuse, as well as programmes aimed at drug rehabilitation and the monitoring and suppression of illicit trafficking.

I wish, on this occasion, to pledge my country's support to the work being done by the United Nations in this field and to reiterate my firm belief that, under Your Excellency's competent guidance, the United Nations shall continue to play a central role in the merciless campaign against narcotic drugs.



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and 74 of the preliminary list*

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 44/104 CONCERNING
THE SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL I OF THE
TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA

CESSATION OF ALL NUCLEAR-TEST EXPLOSIONS

URGENT NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: NOTIFICATION OF NUCLEAR TESTS

PROHIBITION OF THE DUMPING OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES

EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

Letter dated 11 July 1990 from the representatives of Chile,
Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the members of the Permanent South Pacific Commission, we have the honour to request you to have the attached statement issued by the General-Secretariat of the Commission on 6 July 1990 circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 47, 48, 50, 58 (a) and (m) and 74 of the preliminary list.

The statement, which is directly linked to the two earlier statements by the Permanent South Pacific Commission brought to your attention in letters dated 15 June 1990 (A/45/314) and 9 July 1990 (A/45/339), contains a strong protest by the members of the Commission against a further nuclear explosion in French Polynesia on 27 June 1990, whose yield was higher than that of the two explosions

* A/45/50.

A/45/352
English
Page 2

carried out in June, and reaffirms their categorical condemnation of French nuclear tests in the Mururoa Atoll, since such tests obviously constitute a threat to the marine environment and marine natural resources.

(Signed) Enrique PEÑALOSA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Colombia to the United Nations

(Signed) Juan SOMAVIA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Chile to the United Nations

(Signed) Jose AYALA LASSO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Ecuador to the United Nations

(Signed) Ricardo V. LUNA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Peru to the United Nations

ANNEX

STATEMENT BY THE PERMANENT SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

On 27 June 1990 a nuclear explosion occurred in the Mururoa Atoll whose yield was higher than that of the other two explosions which took place in the same month, also in French Polynesia, and gave rise to the statements of 8 and 27 June 1990 issued by the General Secretariat.

The information on the third of the nuclear explosions, which are part of a further series of such experiments undertaken by France, underscores that country's determination to continue conducting those tests in spite of the protests contained in the statements by the Permanent South Pacific Commission and the general outcry by the peoples in the countries of the Pacific Basin calling for a cessation of such tests.

The General Secretariat strongly deplores this persistent attitude and states once again that the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member States of the Permanent South Pacific Commission (Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) in the Viña del Mar Declaration of February 1984 reaffirmed the categorical and steadfast opposition of their Governments to the carrying out of nuclear explosions and the dumping of radioactive wastes, particularly in the Pacific Basin, as an expression of their joint policy to protect the marine environment and called for an immediate and definitive cessation of such activities.

In implementation of this policy and in accordance with the instructions laid down at the 18th regular meeting of the Permanent Commission held in the Galapagos Islands in 1985, the General Secretariat once again draws attention to the grave danger posed by nuclear explosions to the marine environment and marine resources, reiterates its opposition to and strong protest against the continuation of such experiments and calls for their immediate and definitive halting.

Santiago, 6 July 1990



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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 32 and 38 of the provisional
agenda*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 19 July 1990 from the representatives of China,
France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United
States of America to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

Representatives of our Governments met in Paris on 16 and 17 July 1990 for a fifth session of discussions on the modalities of a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict.

We have the honour to enclose the text of the summary of discussions agreed to at that session (see annex) and should be grateful if you would arrange for it to be circulated, with the present letter, as a document of the General Assembly, under items 32 and 38 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) LI Daoyu
Permanent Representative of
the People's Republic of China
to the United Nations

(Signed) Jean-Marc ROCHEREAU DE LA SABLIERE
Chargé d'affaires ad interim
Deputy Permanent Representative
of France to the United Nations

(Signed) Valentin V. LOZINSKIY
Chargé d'affaires ad interim
First Deputy Permanent
Representative of the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics to
the United Nations

(Signed) Crispin TICKELL
Permanent Representative of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland to the
United Nations

(Signed) Thomas R. PICKERING
Permanent Representative of
the United States to the
United Nations

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ANNEX

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

The Five Permanent Members of the United Nations Security Council held their fifth meeting on Cambodia in Paris on 16-17 July 1990.

During this meeting they reviewed developments affecting the Cambodian situation since their last meeting in New York on 25-26 May, including the results of the early June meeting in Tokyo.

The Five made significant progress on two key elements of a solution based on an enhanced UN role: transitional arrangements regarding the administration of Cambodia during the pre-election period; and military arrangements. They agreed to accelerate their work in the remaining three areas (free and fair elections, safeguarding of human rights, and international guarantees) which were identified in their New York meeting as essential aspects of a comprehensive political settlement.

At their request, United Nations Under-Secretary-General Raffeeuddin Ahmed joined the meeting to advise on practical aspects of a UN operation, in the light of recent UN fact-finding missions to Cambodia.

The Five made clear their belief that the time is past due for the Cambodian parties to turn from the battlefield to the negotiating table, in order to play their part in bringing about a comprehensive political settlement. Recalling earlier statements in which the Five agreed to a meeting with them when the time is ripe, the Five called on the Cambodian parties to agree to the establishment at an early date, as an integral part of a comprehensive political settlement, of a Supreme National Council composed of representative individuals with authority among the Cambodian people, to help create the conditions for such a meeting.

The Five agreed to hold their next meeting in New York on 27-28 August 1990.
